The general proposition, therefore, to give to Congress the power to admit new States, was destined to receive a general asport in the Convention. But the restriction of that power to "States leastfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States," would, it was eleastful forescent, at once arouse the opposition of the States straight but the state of a majority of two-finition. They had in some of the States in the Convention of the States and the state of the states at the adoption of the Constitution. They had in some of the States (particularly Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey) which had long been engaged in a controvery with the larger States respecting the waste and unappropriated hands within the limits of the latter. This has mentioned the of States would be prone to look upon the real sticker reported by proposition of Gov. Randolph, and the state of the states of the larger States respecting the waste of opinion and feeling thin of the larger States respecting the waste of opinion and feeling thin of the larger States. The state of the state of the larger States and the state of the larger States. The state of the state of the state of the larger States and the state of the larger States and the state of the larger state of the state of

ansing within the limits of another, and requiring the consent of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the dateful of the latter in such case and the latter in such case and the constitution which is now under discussion.

Thus the law and the Constitution were, in his judgench, beyond all controversy. With due deference to the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Walkers,) in what he had said a few days ago about the opinion of Judge Johnson, in the case of the American Insurance Company te. Canater,) he would take the liberty of saying that, if the gentleman would look once more at the record, he would find that the opinion of that learned Judge corresponded strictly with that I e had expressed, and amounted to this, that we must obtain foreign territory by the treaty—making power; then we mightad mit new States from that territory by the legislative power. This was the law and Constitution of our land, and on this Mr. R. would take his stand; and to the other friends of Texas in that chamber, that if Texas should be brought into this Union by a plain and palpable infraction of the Constitution, such as is now proposed, it would prove a curse and not a boon. It was impossible that the blessing of Heaven could rest upon any measure consummated in definance of an instrument they had sworn to support. No: in the snivety of gentlement, per face and neglection of the Constitution, which required the asse an immediate and formal dissolution of the Union; but this he did say, that if this high-handed measure should be consummated, it would lead to animosities, contentions, and mutual conflicts, which would so embitter the Union as to render a a treaty with a foreign Power by a bare majority of Congress

Let us now, Mr. President, attempt to follow out in the Let us now, Mr. President, attempt to follow out in the visions of the future what was likely to occur, if, in the face of the remonstrances of those who took their stand upon the plighted faith of the Constitution, this measure should be consummated by a mere majority of the two Houses of Congress. When the next Congress met, supposing the people of Texas to have accepted the terms proposed, what might happen? His friend from Pennsylvania had spoken of this joint seolution as pledging the fuith of the nation. Mr. R. would ask, could an act of the Legislature so pledge the faith of this nation to a foreign Power as to tie up the hands of a succeeding Legislature? Mr. R. did not so read the Constitution. The same legislative majority which passed the joint resolution might repeal it. Who could answer for the changes that might take place in the great deep of public opinion? Who

But suppose Texas to be admitted. The honorable Senator says he likes this joint resolution because the slavery question is settled by it, and finally put on the basis of the Missouri compromise. Could the honorable Senator say that there was any peculiar sanctity in this joint resolution that must exempt it from the power of future legislation? Might not a future Legislature, under the excitement produced by what they deemed a wanton invasion of the Constitution, rise up and declare that it had the same right to act upon this question as its predecessor; that a former Congress had no right to bind them; and, though a previous body had undertaken to stipulate the observance of the Missouri compromise in Texas, yet when a new State formed out of its territory should come knocking for admittance, it had the same right to prescribe conditions as those who had gone before them, and that it would not admit the new Texan States but upon condition of the perpetual prohibition of slavery? Could they not do so? Would they not have the power? And would not this Congress have furnished them a provocation, if not a justification, by their example in violating the Constitution? Mr. R. told his friend that he was planting the germ of a conflict in the States of this Union, the end of which neither of them could see.

And now he turned to his Southern friends on that fleen to say the turned to his Southern friends on the first was, the treaty was ratified by the States, and by acclamation. And had we not acquired Flori-

off the two States of New Hampshire and Connecticut from the opposition; but Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey held out in unmitigated resistance to the last.

It is seen, therefore, Mr. President, that the question which the opposition is but Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey held out in unmitigated resistance to the last.

It is seen, therefore, Mr. President, that the question which arose in the Convention had not the slightest reference to the restriction of the power to admit new States to the territorial limits of the United States. No person ever moved, or suggested, or hinted that the power of admitting new States ought not to be limited to the proper territory of the United States. It seemed to be taken for granted by every body that this power, like every other power of Congress, was limited by its own nature, and as a matter of course, to the territory of the United States; and there is the most abundant evidence, in other proceedings of the Convention, that such was the universal understanding of the body. The only question which arose upon Gov. Randolph's proposition and Mr. Morris's substitute was, as has been shown, in regard to a restriction of a wholly different character, referring to the case of a new State arising within the limits of another, and requiring the consent of the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such case as a necessary condition to the latter in such

sinul disruption of it almost inevitable. He did not say a finul disruption, for he was still willing to believe that if such a separation did take place, it must be temporary only; for he had endeavored to show, during the last session, that Nature herself had so bound together this glorious land of constitutional liberty, that it was impossible even for the violent passions of men permanently to dissolve the ties by which its various parts are linked together. But the danger was that the re-union would be effected by the sword; and then would follow the sternness of military despotism, extinguishing here, in their last retreat, the hopes of liberty and law on earth. That was his fear.

It would be a fair corrollary from such premises.

Mr. R. said he had seen with despondency, with a depression of spirit which he had no words to express, the most disonor spirit which he h ed he was a friend to "the Constitution as he unaerstone it.
[A laugh.] Mr. R. was sorry, knowing as he did the gentle-man's fidelity to the constitutional compromises in favor of the rights of the South, that he should give the great weight of his personal authority to the dangerous doctrines of which had spoken. These doctrines had unhinged the public mind The very axioms and postulates with which our system of con-stitutional checks started were denied—every thing was thrown completely at sea, under this sudden furor for the acquisition of a foreign territory, in utter disregard of the limits of the Con-

stitution.

Mr. R. said that he did in his conscience believe that th issue of the experiment here first made of a written, balanced, limited Constitution, depended on the vote which should be given on the present resolutions.

He wished he could invoke the aid of some powerful friend,

might repeal it. Who could answer for the changes that might take place in the great deep of public opinion? Who could say how future elections might turn out? What security had gentlemen that the next Congress, by their majority power, might not repeal the act of the present Congress, and, when Texas came for admission, the door be slammed in her face—what then?

But suppose Texas to be admitted. The honorable Senator says he likes this joint resolution because the slavery question is settled by it, and finally not on the basis of the Mission and with a party and political influence adequate to full it, and to secure the country from so threatening and portential in this great crisis of our history. If he knew such an one, he would call upon him to stand "between the dead and the living and stay this plague;" to arrest the spolitical "pestilence, which walketh in darkness;" this wide-spreading "destruction, which wasteth at noon-day." Was there not a Senator within these walls worthy of such a mission, and with a party and political influence adequate to full it, and to secure the country from so threatening and portent in the present Congress, and, when Texas came for admission, the door be slammed in her face—what then?

But suppose Texas to be admitted. The honorable Senator within these walls worthy of such a mission, and with a party and political influence adequate to full it, and to secure the country from so threatening and portent in the present congress.

Mr. R. told his friend that he was planting the germ of a conflict in the States of this Union, the end of which neither of them could see.

And now he turned to his Southern friends on that floor, and he would invoke their sober attention to what he should submit to their consideration. The entire slaveholding portion of this Union could place themselves for safety only on the sacredness of the Constitution. They stood for their very existence on what Mr. Jefferson had called "a sacro-sanet' adherence to its provisions, being the only shield for the rights of a minority. How did they stand in that body? However they might rely (he well knew) on the fidelity of Delaware to all the compromises of the Constitution, Delaware was yet practically a non-slaveholding State. They stood, therefore, as twenty-four slaveholding State. They stood, therefore, as twenty-four slaveholding States to one hundred and thirty-six non-slaveholding. States to one hundred and thirty-six non-slaveholding. They had just received an admonition which it became them well to heed; they had got a warning in the other branch which they ought not to disregard. There had been a recent vote in that House on a sectional question which in high the testen as a fair measure of the relative strongth of the two interests. It had been on the permission to Florida to divide her territory into two States when her population should amount to 35,000 east of the Suwannee river, and how did the numbers stand? Seventy-seven in favor of it to one hundred and twenty-three against it—having a dead majority of fifty opposed to the slaveholding interest, which was about the same when that House was full. Would Senators representing that interest set the example of trampling on the guaranties of the

Texas to American industry and enterprise.

Virginia stood in a position to regard the acquisition of Texas as a great national object, only calculated to strengthen the whole Confederacy, but not to promote any special interests of hers, which were more likely to be injured than benefited by it. But it was her vocation to make sacrifices for this Union; she had yielded up her vast territory without a sigh for the good of her sister States; she was used to the work of sacrifice; she had done it over and over till it was become a habit of her State policy. Virginia, in favoring the acquisition of Texas, could be governed by none but broad national considerations, and the same considerations must make her desirous of seeing the object accomplished without any wound inflicted upon the harmony of the Union, and, above all, without any wound inflicted on the vital principles of the Constitution. He did not hesitate to say, therefore, on his responsibility as a Senator of that ancient Commonwealth, that if Texas can now be acquired only by a sacrifice of the Constitution, let her await a more convenient season.

Our Republic had already boundaries of vast extent—it stretched from ocean to ocean: we had an ample area for three thundred millions of human beings.

touching and graphic words on another occasion) to "watch over the Constitution of his country in its cradle—to follow it

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATUNE, FEBRUARY 7. LATER FROM MEXICO. - By the arrival at Havana on Wedesday last of the British steam-ship Tay, Capt. Sharp, dates the 31st ultimo from Vera Cruz have been received. Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote

the same cold, dreary, and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texans in captivity. It is stated that the grand jury appointed to try the fallen chief was furious against not escape out of the country and thus save the Government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31, expresses the belief that the life of Santa Anna would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Vilamil.

Among the passengers by the Tay was Señor Antonio Haro, Santa Anna's former Minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico. Rejon was still at large, and his whereabouts not known.

Every thing was said to be quiet in Mexico. It was reorted that the Republic was to be divided into three military epartments-Arista to have command of the Northern, Paedes of the Centre, and some other General of the southern

An extra of the Diario de la Marina of Havana, issued or the evening of the 5th instant, contains a synopsis of the inis as follows:

to the Chambers, requesting that the passport for which he had already asked might be granted him, in which case he would banish himself perpetually from the country. He also stated on his present visit home, succeeded, though withleaving his landed estates and property as a guaranty for the ducts upon the same terms as British. satisfaction of all, and moreover speaks of the responsibility of his Ministers. This communication the Grand Jury wer acting upon in secret session on the night of the 23d ultimo and the result of their deliberations was not known.

NAVAL RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

the 25th ultimo. The Jamestown was built at Norfolk by Mr. Rhoades, U. S. Naval Constructor, and the Portsmouth at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, by Mr. Barker, U. S. Naval Constructor; both are new ships, and each builder had "carte blanche" to build as he pleased. These ships will proceed together as far as the Cape de Verds, touching at Madeira—the result of the trial of speed and other qualities will decide which is the best model for first-class sloops of war—so far at least as these two are concerned. The Jamestown has 2 feet 1 inch less beam than the Portsmouth, but she has 9 feet more length, being a long, straight ship. They both carry the same crew and armament, viz. 18 thirty-two pounders, and 4 sixty-eights for shot or shell. Total of officers and crew 213 each. The Jamestown has a light spar-deck over her gun-deck; the Portsmouth is without this upper-deck. The Jamestown'has more length of yards, but the Portsmouth has more "drop" to her canvass; yet the Jamestown has nore "drop" to her canvass; than the other ship. The Jamestown has No. 1 canvass, the Portsmouth is 1,020 tons, the Jamestown is less measurement tonnage, but her peculiar build enables her to stow one month's more provision and water than her competitor.

It is concerded on all sides that the lamestown is the sum of the turbulent, the proflicate.

The commanders of these fine ships will give them a fair trial, and no doubt some interesting accounts of their performances will be given to the world.

P. S. By the Pilot from off Cape Henry.—The Portsmouth has passed and beaten the Jamestown one mile in the distance from Old Point Comfort to Cape Henry, wind on the quarter under royals—fresh breeze. Mr. Rhoades on board the Jamestown.—N. Y. Mirror.

derstand the cause of quarrel was a grudge of some years standing.—Memphis Enquirer, 30th ult.

For Oregon.—We observe that arrangements are being made for collecting at Independence, Missouri, another large emigrating party for the Territory of Oregon, who propose to take their departure about the first of May next. Mr. T. M. Arans, who has charge of the company, writes that, from present indications, it will exceed in numbers any prior one. He advises all who wish to join it to rendezvous in the vicinity of Independence about the middle of April, that a thorough of Independence about the middle of A

ion may be entered upon previous to starting.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1845.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. We are afraid that the general sense of the m tion is not sufficiently awake to the critical posi-tion in which our country is likely to be placed by the action of the Executive upon our foreign rela tions, and by the partial concurrence of the House of Representatives in one branch of its projects, and the action of that body, even surpassing the Executive recommendations, in regard to another.

In a speech yesterday made by Mr. Adams, on the spur of the moment, but in which he was led by the chain of his thoughts into a much wider field than he intended, Mr. Adams took occasion to allude to the present posture of the Oregon ques-

Texas or to break through all the barriers of the Constitution to accomplish it, he would say, with the immortal Grattan, if they were his last words on earth, as they probably are on this floor, Perish all thought of illegitimate acquisition; live forever our free and glorious Constitution—the sole pledge of our peace, of our safety, of our honor, of our blessed and general principles—with what probability of success should we undertake by force to prevent her thanks. acquisition of that island, or wrest it from her hands when acquired, considering the utter disparity of our naval force to hers. Were we, following out the idea of the late Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. over the Constitution of his country in its cradle—to follow it to its grave." Few if any of those whom Mr. R. now addressed had enjoyed the privilege of assisting at the birth of our Constitution; but, if this dangerous and revolutionary precedent, as in his conscience he believed it, should receive the sanction of that body, then it might yet be the melancholy office of many of us to follow that Constitution to an untimely of forty millions of dollars a year for that branch of the constitution of the constitution to an untimely of the constitution of the constitution to an untimely of forty millions of dollars a year for that branch of the constitution of the constitution to an untimely of forty millions of dollars a year for that branch of the constitution of the constitution to an untimely of forty millions of dollars a year for that branch of the constitution of the co the public service alone, and, if actually engaged in a war with Great Britain, upon whatever ground it might be waged, of perhaps twice that annual amount, So that, as a mere matter of money to be raised from the people in every form of taxation, a with which it had been spoken of, some gentlemen seemed to think it should be.

This was the general tenor of the speech of Mr. ADAMS, in which he deplored and condemned the temper and the spirit in which the foreign relations him, while the present Executive of Mexico manifested a feeling of clemency, and at the same time of regret, that he did

Executive branch of the Government, and discussed do them good, by drawing attention to their commercial reis the office to which the President of the Empire Club asand acted upon in the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL NELSON (at the time Chief Justice of the State of New York) has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; thus fill ing a vacancy on that bench which has existed since the lamented death of Judge THOMPSON. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Fridey

KENTUCKY. The Legislature of this State ended its annual

ession on the 10th instant. telligence brought by the Tay. The principal part of the news has already been published in this city. We give the substance of a more important item, which appears in El Siglo Diez y Nueve of Mexico of the 24th ultimo, and which debate in the Senate, whether Mr. WHITE would tianity.

that he would appoint an agent, fully empowered and quali- out any instructions to that end, in forming a treaty fied to respond to any charges or claims made against him, with that Government, which places American pro-

> Another trial was made in Boston on Wednesday to elect a Mayor. The weather was very inclement and the vote much reduced from previous elections. There was again no choice.

JOHN D. DEFREES has taken charge of the "Indiana Journal," and will hereafter edit it. The The United States ship "Jamestown," Commodore Skinner, for the coast of Africa, and the United States ship "Portsmouth," Commander Montgomery, bound to the Pacific ocean, sailed from Hampton Roads on the morning of offcoronauth, Commander Montgomery, bound to the Pacific ocean, sailed from Hampton Roads on the morning of the 25th ultimo. The Jamestown was built at Norfolk by Mr. Rhoades, U. S. Naval Constructor, and the Portsmouth urging taxation to meet the State debt at any cost.

and water than her competitor.

It is conceded on all sides that the Jamestown is the most perfectly "fitted" ship of war that ever sailed from the Unitied States—every modern improvement has been introduced into her, which gives her a "tout ensemble" altogether tone to public sentiment among us. Shall they be permitted to have their way!—N. Y. Tribune. permitted to have their way !- N. Y. Tribune.

AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Montreal correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, under date of the 26th ultimo, writes as follows : "Parliament is still at work. A bill is before them which favor towards favor towards of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Jamestown.—N. Y. Mirror.

In many of one Pennsylvans, it is be the In many of one Pennsylvans to the benefits to the benefi

all the property of persons dying without will. This also is undergoing a revision, and will assimilate the intestate laws in the United States."

cause of dissension goes back to the visit of Joseph John Scholler, whose doctrines are objected to by a portion of the conject, who are styled Wilburites from Low W. Constant of the conject, who are styled Wilburites from Low W. Society, who are styled Wilburites, from John Wilburit, a ANOTHER TET !—Yesterday morning, between eleven and

GREAT RAILROAD PROJECT.

There has been for some time (says the United States Gazette) a movement in Portland, Maine, toevidently awakened the fears of the Bostonians. The plan was to connect the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence by a railroad extending from Portland to Montreal. The Legislature of Maine, which has been most mulishly obstinate in its anti-corporation policy, has caught the feeling of go-a-headitiveness and granted to the company "a perpetual charter, incapable of being repealed, altered, limited, or qualified by legislative power, without the consent of the stockholders; and wholly free from taxation, now and forever, except upon real estate pur-

Bostonis, the Portland route, running through a level country, and for much of the way over lands of so little value now that we can have them for the asking, with abundant materials and cheap labor, and cheap fuel along the whole route, may be inished and put into operation for two-thirds the cost per mile of the Boston route, perhaps for one-half."

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE FOR 1844. Well and truly may it be said "that a wail is again sent up" from the shores of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, for a scene of animation, with their jingling bells, during the last the losses, not only of property but of human life, that have taken place along the lake frontier of the States during the year that is past. From the date of March 17th, except during the regretted. Snow in the city is an acceptable sight to few month of July, not one month passed by up to the close of Lake navigation in December, but what we have had to record the loss of life and property. The whole number of vessels destroyed appears to be 39, which we learn is about the number built there in 1843. The whole amount of tons thus men, have been lost; many of them leaving destitute families. We agree with the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that the entable record of private suffering (caused mainly by a lack of the necessary piers and light-houses on the Lakes) would astound even our legislators at Washington. Would that this quirements at the hands of our Federal Government.

IU. S. Gazette.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. At a large public meeting in Boston last week, the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Secretary of the American Board, remarked that venty-five years ago the Sandwich Islanders were found by our Missionaries almost entirely destitute of houses or of dress. civilized life. Then they had no conception of written language; but by the Missionaries their language has since been reduced to writing, and one hundred and fifty millions of printed pages have not been sufficient to meet the demand of the native mind for reading. Upwards of thirty thousand have A day or two before the adjournment, the nomination by the Governor of the Hon. John White churches, who have continued to adorn their profession—about Fuller, which cannot fail to claim attention by the startling

> were wrecked in the last twelve months on our coast alone, in which one hundred and five lives were lost. Twenty vessels are yet missing, and a number of wrecks have been passed at sea, whose melancholy story, we fear, will never be told. Of late years seven hundred lives yearly have been lost at sea from this country alone, where are one hundred and forty susand seamen; two thousand from England, where are two hundred and ninety thousand. In the county of Barnstable, Massachusetts, there were living, a short time since. nine hundred and thirty-four widows of seafaring men.

FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING NEWS, (DEM.) FEE. 13. DECAPITATION.—On Tuesday an extensive decapitation took place at the Custom House, at one blow of the guillotine of that establishment. Eighteen inspectors, together with one measurer, one gauger, and one weigher, were removed, and their places filled by others. A correspondent informs us that, of the eighteen inspectors removed, "twelve were Democrats, four Whigs, and two non-descripts." We are also informed that, of the Democrats removed, some received their appointments not more than two months ago. Our correspondent ments not more than two months ago. Our correspondent adds that "some of those removed are men of undoubted character and capacity for the situations they filled," &c. Among racter and capacity for the situations they filled," &c. Among the persons appointed, we recognise several names as those of persons conspicuous, active, and clamorous in some of the late Custom House "Democratic" meetings. This is the way these things are managed in New York. The Democrats removed were mainly, as we are reliably informed, friends of Mr. Van Buren. Very well; this is all of a piece with the Collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders Tammany Hall meeting, and other occasions—with the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders Tammany Hall meeting, and other occasions—with the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders Tammany Hall meeting, and other occasions—with the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders that the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with that of his myrmidons to Mr. Wright, at the Rynders the collector is insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the toast in honor of Mr. Van Buren—with the collector's insult to the state of the State of Pennsylvania, has completed a most interesting survey of Mercer county, which is the way the county in the demand for collectors in the state of the State of Pennsylvania, has completed Tammany Hall meeting, and other occasions—with the con-tinued abuse of that great and noble statesman in the columns of the *Plebeian*, the Custom House organ, edited by a Custom

stitutes a gross outrage, not only upon nine-tenths of the Democracy of the city, but upon the universal Democracy of the State of New York.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 5.

ook at the Restaurat of Mrs. Verdie, at the corner of Gallatin and Ursuline streets, was arrested last evening by the police of the First Municipality, charged with having inflicted a wound on the face of Mrs. Verdie, severing entirely across the

Miss Sally Prestor, daughter of the Hon. William C.
Prestor, of South Carolina, died at her father's residence in Columbia on the 8th instant.

During the storm at Boston on Tuesday night week, the wind completely smashed a block of five new wooden buildings in East Boston; and, as an idea of the quantity of the snow that fell, the following paragraph may be good:

"The Newton train which went out on Tuesday evening encountered a drift at the ship-yard in Brookline, and was detained all night. The drift was cut through yesterday, and by measurement was found to be mineteen feet deep!"

Another vet!—Yesterday morning, between eleven and Joseph Bonnedeau, at the corner of Prieur street and Hoston in another house.

Another vet!—Yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a quarrel occurred between Auguste Herrison and the Bayou Road, which led to Bonnedeau's spitting in the Herrison's face. Blows immediately passed between them, with a small clasp knife, which almost immediately resulted in his morning before the past month, has been as follows: To Bombay, 580 tons; Calcutta, 325; Kingston, Jamaica, 500; Gibraltar, 25; Demarara, 50; Guadaloupe, 87; New Orleans, 2,904; Mobile, 690; Pensacola, 150; Savannah, 300; Charleston, 738. Total for eight months, 21,8522.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 16, 1845.

The Whigs of this city have resolved to rally in wards a stupendous railroad project, which, while it excited the doubts of many as to its practicability, rejecting all projects of a coalition, to vote for their evidently awakened the fears of the Bostonians, own men without regard to consequences. No can-

tion, now and forever, except upon real estate pur- the leading cause that has roused the Whigs to a Constitution, let her words a sume convenience assess.

Our Republic hal stready houndaries of vac extentitive the form ocean to ocean it we had an ample area for three hundred millions of human beings. Ought not this to recently the proposed of the purpose of the moment, but in which he was let by the comporation; shares, including the surriser of the Constitution to get a little breaking space?

He humbly hought we could yet live without Texas, if need be, though he wast desirous of seeing it restored to its attard comments with the United States, whenever it can be constitutionally done. But, as a nation worthy of our glorious meeting with the United States, whenever it can be constitutionally done. But, as a nation worthy of our glorious constitutions, the pallaclaum of On a great occasion in the history of his country, when measures were proposed which he believed destructive of her constitutions, the pallaclaum of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of think the Irish Constitution incompatible with the unity of the British empire—a doctrine he adjured as sedition against both—be would naweve, Persis the empire, live the Constitution. His place, as a Senator of Wingins, that if the sacred provisions of the Constitution, about the words or propose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpose of the Administration, in the event of the purpo chased by the corporation; shares, including the right of way, being personal estate, and taxable to pals, and not as allies. But other causes have been

ment. The theatres present few attractions; and the lovers of music have nothing offered to lure them

A violent rain storm last night swept away vast quantities of snow; and to-day we have a bright sun and a mild springlike atmosphere. The sleighs that have made Broadway such

during the last week. "Canton" has fallen nearly as rapidly lost amounts to 2,260; loss of property \$141,000. The sad- as it rose; and there was a general decline yesterday in prices. foreign war was not to be courted, as, by the levity dest part remains to be told-51 lives, mostly of seafaring The "bears" begin to think that it is their turn now. The cotton market continues without material change. Money is becoming more plenty.

Some important appointments have recently been made by Gov. Which to offices in this city. The Inspectorship of Pot and Pearl-ashes, a sinecure worth fifteen thousand dolpired. The present incumbents of the offices of Flour Inspector and Superintendent of the Quarantine establishment have been re-nominated. These two places are worth from twelve to fifteen thousand a year. Some more removals in our custom-house are expected this week. The general belief appears to be that, Mr. Vax NESS will retain his place under the new Administration.

The bookstores exhibit some few novelties of interest. Miss Now a very large portion of them enjoy the usual comforts of MARTINEAU's letters on Mesmerism, in which she describes the case of cure which has excited so much interest, have a better word or a clearer apprehension, many readers will

> COTTON FACTORY.—On yesterday we were gratified by spending a short time in examining the cotton factory recently established by ADDLIEUS MEILE & Co. in this city. This is the first effort in the manufacture of cotton in this city, and its successful operation will probably make it the forerunner of many more. It is confined to the spinning of cotton yarn, of many more. It is confined to the spinning of cotton yarn, and now turns out daily about one hundred bundles (or five hundred pounds of spun yarn) ready for market, and will be capable of making a much larger quantity when the operatives shall become better acquainted with the business. It gives employment to about twenty-five hands, most of whom are females, and who receive fair wages for their services. The engine is sufficient to strongle a much larger number of are females, and who receive fair wages for their services. The engine is sufficient to propel a much larger number of spindles, and double the number might be put in operation in the same building; so that the operations may hereafter be readily enlarged, so as to turn out a much larger quantity of work, and afford employment to a much larger number of hands. An excellent article of yarn is made, and the prothe operatives were entirely unacquainted with the business, but they readily learned the trade. This establishment will be useful, and it is supposed that ten or twenty such factories would not supply the demand for cotton-yarn in this market

especially note that, within a few miles of Clarksville, and near the canal, in the hills in the immediate vicinity to the coal beds, the varieties of rock, shell, kidney, and black and f the Plebeian, the Custom House organ, edited by a Custom Iouse clerk, &c.

We will only remark that this whole line of conduct conThe Eric Extension Canal runs a distance of forty-five miles through the county, and the facilities for the transaction o business which it affords will cause the mineral wealth of the ounty to be put to profitable use.

NEW WESTERN WORK .- We see it stated that John W. ARREST FOR STABRING.—A man named Francis Boyce was yesterday arrested by the police of the Second Municipality, charged with stabbing with intent to kill, Henry Ross, at the Franklin Restaurat, in Gravier street. Both of the parties were employed as cooks in the establishment. Boyce will be examined this morning before Recorder Baldwin.

Anorne M.—A man named Cola Herbisso, employed as a Anorne M.—A man named Cola Herbisso, employed as a Know, a most fruitful subject, and Mr. Van Cleve has a mind very well adapted to treat the subject properly.—Cin. Chron. very well adapted to treat the subject properly .- Cin. Chron

THE DANVILLE REPORTER for Sale.—The Edi tor of the Danville Reporter, being prevented by other engagements from giving his personal attention to the paper, offers for sale the entire establishment, including three presses,

offers for sale the entire establishment, including three presses, the type, and every necessary fixture.

In the hands of an individual who would exact prompt payment for services rendered, the office might be made profitable the advertising and job work being more than sufficient to pay every necessary expense, including interest on the purchase

money.

To any responsible individual making early application a good bargain will be offered.

Danville, (Va.) Feb. 7, 1845. feb 18—3t

HUGH DAVEY EVANS,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Baltimore,
AS determined on opening Rooms for the purpose of preparing young Gentlemen for admission to the Bar. He
has been permitted to refer to the Chief Justice of the United

has been permitted to refer to the Chief Justice of the United States, Judges Archer, Purviance, Heath, and Legrand, and to R. Johnson, J. V. L. McMahon, and William Schley, Esqrs. Terms, one hundred dollars per annum, in advance. Applications may be made at his office, No. 70 Fayette st. nov 8—1aw6w COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MEMPHIS, (Tenn.) COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MEMPHIS, (Tenn.)

By Thos. G. Johnson, (late of the Exchange Hotel.)

THIS new and splendid House, with new furniture throughout, is now opened. The Commercial Hotel is situated in the centre of the businesspart of the city, near the Steamboat Landing, in Andrews's fine block of buildings. The proprietor pledges himself to be excelled by ne one in his accommodations.

jan 2—3m

DANIEL W. ADAMS ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jackson, Mississippi, Will give prompt attention to the collection of all ela the State of Mississippi